

FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 6, 1903.

Subscriptions by Mail, Postpaid. DAILY AND SUNDAY, Per Year Postage to foreign countries added.

THE SUN. New York City.

PARIS-Riesque No. 12, near Grand Hotel, and Klosque No. 10, Boulevard des Capucines.

If our friends who favor us with manuscripts for publication wish to have relected articles returned, they must in all cases send stamps for that purtose.

Five Words From a Visiting Friend. Rear Admiral Lord CHARLES BERES-PORD, C. B., produced on Wednesday night a maxim of wisdom which we beg leave to separate from the rest of his temarks to the Pilgrims:

" Battleships are cheaper than war."

Was there ever delivered a finer or a shorter speech in favor of adequate appropriations for the United States Navy -for additional sea power as a safeguard of peace?

The Beresfordian maxim is worthy to be chiselled on the entablature of this nation's Temple of JANUS.

One Bill to Pass; One to Amend.

The Senate Cities Committee did well to report promptly the Sinking Fund That measure proposes to release about \$8,000,000 a year to the general fund, and thus relieve the taxpayers of the necessity of paying that amount. At the same time the holders of city stock are as well protected as they ever have been. The bill changing the time for the payment of taxes from October to January will do away to a great extent with the need of issuing revenue bonds in anticipation of taxes.

The bill reducing the amount to be raised for New York teachers' salaries from four mills in the dollar of assessed valuation to three mills ought to go further; the special levy should be abolished entirely. The law requiring a special levy for the payment of teachers' salaries is class legislation of the worst kind, and a standing invitation to other classes" to enlarge the system.

Will American Students Accept the Rhodes Scholarships?

It remains to be seen whether American young men will accept the ninety scholarships at Oxford worth \$1,500 a year apiece for three years which were allotted to the United States under the will of Mr. CECIL RHODES. It is already probable that few or no applicants will be forthcoming for the fifteen scholarships worth \$1,250 apiece for three years which were allotted to the German Empire. Why should not the reasons for rejecting the offer which are deemed good in Germany have equal force on this side of the Atlantic?

The students of the University of Göttingen have decided, by a very large majority, to decline participation in the Rhodes benefaction. There is no doubt that the step is in complete harmony with the feelings of an immense majority of the professors, if not also of the students of the universities throughout the Empire. The position taken by Göt- things in interstate commerce that are tingen is based on the assumption that wrong, and can be remedied by enforcto offer the ex-Oxford has nothing patriated students which could not be porations? Are its channels obstructed, better obtained at home. For about a or is the quantity of that commerce seekcentury not only American but English ing an outlet from any State smaller students have come in crowds to German | than it should be? universities, but who ever heard of a The railway managers now insist there British university? It is true that Ger- tion than can be transported. many sent a graduate to Oxford, the late MAX MULLER, and he was welcomed with several States to be absolutely free, an effusiveness and crowned with a dis- absolutely unhampered by Congress, tinction that he could scarcely have looked for in his native land. Neither in the field of learning nor in the realm of physical science can either Oxford or Cambridge pretend to vie with Berlin. It is undeniably true that the majority of Oxford undergraduates-those, namely, who aim at a " Pass " degreeare subjected to minimum tests which in Germany are applied only to young men regarded as intellectual paupers. Prof. WUNDT, whose name carries a great deal of authority, does not hesitate to assert that thoroughness of scholarship or of research in the German sense of the word does not exist in either of the older English universities. Even were it otherwise-were as good an education obtainable at Oxford as can be gained at the best German universities-it would still be questionable whether it is wise to place promising youth in an alien social and political atmosphere during three of the most plastic, if not decisive, years of their life.

Is there any reason why American universities should accept a position of subordination to Oxford which German universities repudiate? From the viewpoint of scholastic acquirements it is unquestionably true that some fifty or forty years ago a graduate of Harvard or Yale had something to gain by taking the honor course at Oxford or Cambridge. If he became one of the "Wranglers " at the latter university, he would have attested a considerable advance in mathematics, and, if he took a First Class in Litera humaniores at either seat of learning, he would have read a good deal more of both the classic literatures, and he would have acquired some proficiency in writing Greek and Latin verse. It is now a good many years since the annual prize of \$100 for Latin hexameters was discontinued at Harvard for lack of competitors. Those who think that sort | TLEFIELD saw that that could not be of thing worth working for will still find some incentive in Oxford at the examinations known as " Moderations " and " Greats," and in competing for the Hertford "and " Ireland " scholarships. On the other hand, so far as the facilities for procuring a scientific education are concerned, Harvard was far ahead of Oxford forty years ago; it has continued to retain the lead and has advanced in every other branch of knowledge likewise. If it be, in a word, for educational facilities of the kind especially desired in the twentieth

Atlantic, it would be more reasonable for an Oxford graduate to take a post-graduate course at Harvard or Yale than for a graduate of the last-named universities to pass three years at Oxford.

The truth is that Mr. CECIL RHODES,

who was content with a " Pass " degree, and required a great many years to get it, knew next to nothing about the comparative distinction of English, German and American universities in the scale of modern education. Had he really wished to benefit his alma mater, and to endow her with some approach to the resources which Mr. CARNEGIE has bestowed upon the Scottish seats of learning, he would have placed the whole of the great sum which he devoted to undergraduate scholarships at the disposal of the govof scientific research. He evidently regarded Oxford from the viewpoint of a Pass" man, a poor boy and a remote colonist; that is to say, as a focus of dazzling social radiance, a fountain of aristocratic and pan-Anglican influence which no Colonial, American or Teuton youth existent. would be able to resist. In fine, the Rhodes bequest was based upon a flagrant misconception of facts, and in-

spired by an ill-considered purpose.

Equality Before the Law. The Elkins bill, which has passed the Senate, may be described fairly as a sincere effort to execute the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution. That cannot be said of the Littlefield bill. The draughtsman of the lastnamed measure declares, in his report to the House, that its purpose is to regulate and control "industrial and business corporations " which, as now managed, are, he affirms, injurious, not to interstate commerce, but to the welfare of the public. That welfare, in the opinion of few persons, may be very unlike the welfare of interstate commerce for which Congress has been empowered by the Constitution to legislate.

The President would revise the relations heretofore existing between capital and the nation on the one hand, and each one of the States on the other hand. The nation has, under the Constitution, little to do with capital excepting to tax it and use the proceeds. Each State promotes and protects the creation of capital. Congress cannot regulate the devolution of property after the death of the owner. All voters are State voters. The nation has none.

The purpose of the Littlefield bill, unlike that of the Elkins bill, is to make a hook by which the socialism and nationalism of the former can be fastened on to the interstate commerce clause of the Constitution by a process as indefensible as would be the hooking on of marriage, divorce, remarriage, bigamy and the legitimacy of children.

The authors foresaw its perils, but yet they persisted. They seemed to realize the tremendous risk for the prosperity created during the last half dozen years, for they say in their report of last month to the House:

" It seems to be clear that this provision will avoid, so far as it can be avoided, any pronounced busines disturbance as the result of this legislation."

Therein is revealed the danger. When the catastrophe has come, its authors will be in a condition to say: " We gave you warning."

Can any one identify and describe the ing publicity of the

German student matriculating at a is more merchandise seeking transporta-

Everybody wishes trade among the State Legislatures, corporations or individuals. If anybody is now imposing party, which Legislature, or corporation, or individual is it? Some one should know, and be willing to disclose.

The avowed object of pending re straints by court injunctions on production and transportation is the increase of both. The process has the merit of novelty.

If the aim is a reformation by Congress of State corporations, their organization and their methods in the issue of shares and bonds, then what is going on at Washington is intelligible, but organizing corporations, emitting, selling and transporting their shares and bonds do not constitute interstate commerce.

The Roosevelt-Knox-Littlefield plan professes to inflict present restraint on interstate commerce in order that, by and by, there shall be more freedom, but what will come to pass in the mean-

The Elkins bill endeavors to treat everybody alike who seeks railway transportation among the several States. which is precisely what the Littlefield bill

does not endeavor to do. When Mr. ROOSEVELT became Governor of New York, something-perhaps it was the gold standard-had revealed to sight the vast individual wealth of our favored land. He called the attention of the New York Legislature to what he deemed a peril. The Legislature did not take the same view of the peril that he did, and so when he became President he informed Congress of the State's blindness and urged it to bestir itself. He even urged an amendment of the Constitution. He fancied that State corporations could be classified by Congress into good and bad, and dealt with accordingly. Even Mr. LITand as if willing to humiliate the President, the Littlefield report to the House said:

" In order to obviate this obvious serious incon venience of requiring returns from all corporations engaged in interstate commerce, it has been suggested that the bill could have been limited in it operation to corporations above a certain amount of capitalization. To this it was objected that it would be a discrimination against the corporations as to which returns were required: that the law would not be uniform in its operation, and for that reason would be unconstitutional. The Constitutionality of such a law would certainly be open to century that a student is to cross the grace question. It is believed that this discretion

to which returns are essential for the purposes above indicated without subjecting the vast majority of legitimate corporations to unnecessary incon venience. It seems to be clear that this provision will avoid, so far as it can be avoided, any pronounce business disturbance as the result of this legislation and will for that reason be generally and prop erly regarded as conservative and judicious legis

The classification is, nevertheless made into legitimate and illegitimate State corporations. The former are treated as fish, but the latter as very putrid flesh.

HAMILTON said that " the genius of liberty repudiates everything arbitrary, or discretionary." What then would he have said of a power in a subordinate erning board of the university for the Treasury official to insert a corkscrew reward of learning and the promotion into any corporation in the land, extract and spread its innermost secrets before every man in the street?

The fundamental objection to these schemes of inquisition is that they violate equality before the laws, without which and without liberty freedom is non-

Fish.

The Legislature of New Jersey is still in session, and not a fisherman's fist has been raised against the pound nets. Is the League of Salt Water Fishermen asleep, or has it caught a skate? A few years ago a bill to abolish pound netting on the Jersey coast was passed by a and, although a baseball ground might unanimous vote of the House, only to be buried in a Senate committee. Now is the time for the league to use all its power and influence in another trial. The league does not propose to abolish all netting. It freely admits that netting must be carried on to keep up the market supply, but it opposes the outrageous and frequently exposed waste of overnetting. The reproductive powers of game fish, great as they are, cannot compete with the present system of destruction. Game fish, and fresh at that, should go to the market only, and should

not be sent to the fields for manure. There are too many pounds and too many so-called menhaden netters working in bays and inlets which the menhaden have long ago deserted. The kingfish is practically extinct in these waters; the blues are extremely scarce; the striped bass are rapidly disappearing, and the weakfish alone remain Weakfish come in to spawn in the waters hereabout early in May. Along the Jersey coast they are slaughtered by the pounds. Who can measure the amount of destruction that is caused by the work of New Jersey pound nets in the spawning season? No artificial hatcheries

can ever make up for that loss. If the League of Salt Water Fishermen can make no headway in Trenton, it can move on Washington and there capture enough Senators and Representatives to pass a bill regulating netting and putting an end to the waste of food fishes.

Equilibrium and the Bob-Tail.

For many things have many folks oved Kansas. The Kansas poets have the wild lyric sweep of blizzards. The Kansas grasshoppers and the Kansas Populists were among the strangest deposits of ancient history. The Kansas cranks and the Kansas cyclones have an equal swiftness of revolution. The Kansas politicians produce and consume more politics to the square inch than any other politicians. The Kansas farmers go to meeting in automobiles and use electric coupon cutters. The Kansas girls-well, the present Governor and Lieutenant-Governor of Kansas are known to all collectors of curiosities as the only men in the State that are contumacious and unfortunate enough to be condemned to single harness. When you think of the land of the Sunflowers, you think of vast energies, wealth, genius, originality, heats, colds, storms, shindies, reforms; of constant motion, emotion and commotion; of unbridled eloquence and poesy; of lively capering and restraint, and Congress is not the guilty kicking by as likely a set of colts as ever was turned loose. Of the reflective, pondering, deep-revolving Kansas, slow, scientific Kansas, you hear little and don't think at all. But it is there. NEWTON and COPERNICUS are brooding. If any new laws of matter or mind are needed Kansas will be the first State to pass them. The Kansans have an admirable Athenian curiosity. If there's anything new going on, they want to see it. Theirs is a region of the open mind, hospitable to experiment.

Committees of the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, the Royal Society and divers other combinations of learned Thebans are watching with keen interest the experiments in canine equilibrium now being made in Atchison by Prof. JOHN CLINTON and Prof. ALEXANDER SMITH. Prof. CLINTON owns a bobtailed dog and insists that it can walk log. Prof. SMITH holds with much plausibility that a dog " in order to walk must have balance and that the tail is the balance pole which maintains its equilibrium." Prof. CLINTON holds that a tail is not necessary for the maintenance of equilibrium. His view is also plausible. In favor of it is the fact that man, no longer to be numbered among the caudate crowd and possessing only a rudimentary tail, is still able to walk a log or a crack if he has not been storing too much alcohol, not as a food but a poison. The centre of gravity is an this kind. important, a highly respectable and a rather mysterious site. It would be shocking to conservative feeling to have to believe that the centre of gravity can be put off its base, so to speak, by the mere want of a tail. If this is the case, as Prof. CLINTON will observe, "equilibrium is only ludibrium," a joke, and a mighty poor one. We shall not believe, done in enforcing the " publicity " idea, [until we have to, that even a dog's undivided share in gravitation can be affected to its detriment by the diminution of its tail. Its resistance and attraction may be lessened in proportion to the surface-or is it the square of the surface?-so abridged and excided, but has not even the curtal cur a locus standi in the universe, the power as well as the privilege of walking on a log without decline and fall?

> Still, the reflex action, the gesticulatory capabilities, the eloquent motion of even that poor stump of the poor curtal are wonderful. It seems to be a part of

the steering gear. Perhaps Prof. SMITH is both right and wrong. The tail may be the balance pole. We cannot argue from men to dogs. Human equilibrists can do the same " acts " in a sweater that they do in a spike-tail coat. May not the cuftal's stump still serve its old purpose? Experiment must decide. Prof. CLINTON is willing to make it with Prof. JOHN FLYNN'S short-tail dog, Diminuendo, if Prof. SMITH objects to the Clinton horizontally reduced pup, Sawed-Off. The judges will be appointed by the Atchison Philosophical and Scientific Society and the trial will be made on the first fair day.

The field of eligibility for jury duty is entirely too narrow already to justify the passage of Senator McCLELLAND's bill to exempt holders of legal degrees " not regu-

larly engaged in law practice. Mr. Morgan's bill in the Assembly requiring four passenger trains a day on certain railroads is contrary to the first principle of business. If it pays the railroads in question to run four trains a day, the trains will be run. If they are not profitable, to run them would be simply State aid to a particular lot of people at the expense

of the railroads. The reason why Assemblyman Doyle, who holds aloft the Tammany banner in the Battery Park district, introduced a bill to make an athletic field in Battery Park is probably that he didn't know any better. The general public has use for Battery Park far in excess of its ability to serve, as it is; please some of Mr. Doyle's constituents, our citizens at large will agree to make no such sacrifice.

Before the higher police officers are disciplined any more drastically, we maintain that Mayor Low should apologize to the force frankly for his earlier encouragement of graft.

Capt. Hosson's case is not pleasant. Since he performed his act of real heroism at Santiago he has, as the public well knows, reflected no further honor on the service Lately he has become a persistent applicant for retirement, and his argument that the state of his eyes makes it impossible for him to work at his profession has been pronounced by the examining board, twice, we believe, to be without justification. But Mr. Hosson won't work, and now he demands that his resignation be accepted, with the flourish of a request that he be again called on " in case of war." He is interested in some scheme.

There are other men in the navy whose desire to serve their country is not so spasmodic as Mr. Hobson's, and perhaps it would be better for him to be permitted to make room for them.

THE NAVY LEAGUE.

Let It Have a Million Members!

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: In THE SUN of this morning you report the formation of an American Navy League, but the an-nouncement is too brief to attract the wide-

spread attention it deserves.

Our legislators apparently fancy that their duty is done when they have voted the money for new ships, assuming that these ships will navigate themselves and fight automatically, and in consequence the ships now in comdeplorably undermanned and their officers and crews overworked, while no provision whatever is being made to provide the officers and enlist the crews which should man the vessels now planned or under construction.

The British Navy League has been of enormous assistance in developing the fleet, and it is safe to say that without the powerful influence of the German league the ambitious German naval programme would be ncapable of realization.

Let the new American league enroll its members by the hundred thousand, and, by creating an intelligent, well-informed public opinion, arouse the country to the facts of CIVILIAN. action.

NEW YORK, Feb. 5.

Tenement House Law. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: As to a

recent editorial in your paper, captioned "The Tenement House Law," there is no danger, either imminent or remote, of Brooklyn containing, as a class, the style of cheap tenements prevailing in Manhattan. The area of Brooklyn is more than three times as large as Manhattan; the majority of tenements in Brooklyn are the better class, namely, threestory, double flat houses; in some instances four-story, double-flats, but never larger than that. These flats, previous to the present law, rented for from \$12 to \$18 monthly. They contained from five to six rooms and bath and were occupied by the best of the moderately well-to-do middle class. The present law would deservedly apply to the ew large tenements of the Manhattan type n Brooklyn. They are in congested and poor neighborhoods.

As a result of the law all flat-house construction in Brooklyn has practically construction in Brooklyn has practically stopped. The medium-priced flats that have been built are the five-rooms-and-bath type, and the rentals are from \$10 to \$23. The law requires a private hall, a greater depth and width on account of the immense light shafts; the result has been an increased cost and consequent increased rent. The light shafts are immense wells for snow and draughts in winter. The flats are nore difficult to heat and the rooms are really smaller than in the old style of three and four-story double flats. It is true there is more light and greater privacy in bedrooms. None of these flats is steam-heated. Tenants who are paying, say, \$16 monthly for an old-style flat will not pay \$19 for the new style. The men who are behind the present law never lived in a double flat. The Tenement House law, in its practical operation—and that is the basis on which to judge it—is a conspiracy against the growth of Brooklyn.

The proposed amendments seek simply to allow the building of flat houses in Brooklyn. They do not seek to return these buildings to a primitive state of construction. That is the alpha and omega of the whole matter. Do not be decrived by a lot of well-meaning but unpractical gentlemen whose views are those of the dreamer rather than the practical man stopped. The medium-priced flats that have

unpractical gentlemen whose views are those of the dreamer rather than the practical man of affairs.

BROOKLYNITE.

The Assault on the Curate of All Soul's. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The

news accounts of to-day, printing the police court termination of a fracas between a reverend curate of All Souls' Church, Manhattan, and a certain Mr. Boyd, call attention to the by the police Magistrates in kindred cases of

Certain public places of this borough fairly boys, who prey upon passersby for money, and in event of a refusal or a summary disand in event of a refusal or a summary dismissal insult and threats immediately follow. In point of fact, the operations give a specious evidence of "a game." The passerby is accosted or jostled, and at the slightest turn about to pardon for the jostle, for the moment thinking nothing of the gamester's intent, a threat is made that money must be forthcoming or a policeman will be summoned and a vile accusation made against the party. Sometimes a third person steps into aid the highwayman and declares he heard the entire conversation, and "for the sake of justice" this second rogue will go along as evidence. But at the appearance of a public efficient the scamps quickly walk away, and for fear of a public notice the innocent party desists from a complaint. I am glad that Superintendent McClintock of the Parkhurst society has taken an interest in matters of this kind. To detect these rogues is not easy work for the police, unless they go about in plain clothes. No fault is found with the public officers, but when a case is before the Magistrate he should look up the record of the insulting party, and very likely upon examination it will be found that the young rogue has been often seen hanging about Herald Square or lurking in the neighborhood of Sixth avenue, Twenty-third street and Brosdway, preying upon whom he dares to insult and well-nigh assault by his threate.

New York, Feb. 4. Knickerbocker. missal insult and threats immediately follow.

MOROCCO'S QUAINT CAPITAL. The City of Fez in Which the Sultan Has Heen Besieged-Most Oriental of Towns.

From the London Times. A long line of gray walls, broken here and there by battlemented towers, and topped by the white buildings of the sultan's palace and a few minarets—such is the traveller's first view of Fez as he approaches the capital by the main caravan road. It is an attractive approach, for the last eight or ten miles of the 175 that lie between Tangier and the largest and most important city of Morocco pass over a plateau between level unbroken stretches of corn-growing country, bounded on the north by bare hills and further away on the south by a range of rugged mountains.

One sees little but its gray monotonous walls appearing on the horizon. Yet it is an ideal site for a city, and Mulai Idris, its founder and patron saint, did not err in fixing upon it for his capital when, early in the ninth century A. D., he laid its foundations. There is a picturesque story told of the origin of it name: for Fas, as the Moors call it, means "hoe" in Arabic, and it is said that as Mulai Idris turned the first sod he cried, "Here I plant my hoe"—a tradition simost identical with the naming of Kairouan by the great

The main entrance to Fez, the Bab Sogma is an unworthy gateway for such a city, for it consists of little more than an archway cut in the wall, with no pretensions to size or decoration.

There is a second gateway on the right in the wall that encircles the Palace Gardens, through which on the great feast days of the year the S ltan rides to pray at the "Msala" near by. The "Msala" itself is a short white crested wall, with a niche or mihrab facing the east, and is situated only a few hundred yards away on the slope of the hill. Insignifi-cant enough in itself, it presents on State oc-

casions a marvellous picture.

Entering through the Bab S gma one passes for a short distance along a street lined with little shops, where dried figs and raisins, walnuts and groceries are exposed for sale. A sharp turn to the right leads one into the outermost of the public squares of the Palace, an oblong enclosure, surrounded by high walls, and pierced at each end by great gateways. On the right is the ficide and entrance to the arsenal, a particularly hideous mixture of bad Oriental and worse European taste, while straight in front is the "Gate of the Lion," a fine archway in modern Moorisl the Lion," a line archway in modern Moorish style, somewhat spoiled by its gaudy color-ing, which time is happily softening. It is under the shade of its heavy roof that one of the several Governors of Fez holds his public court and deals out what he calls justice. He sits cross-legged, attended while in a semi-circle before him squat h dozens of white robed and red capped sol-diers. Before him kneel the plaintiff and time, and each calling God to withess that the other is a liar—which is probably true.

A second public square lies beyond this archway, on to which open the gates of the private precincts of the Sultan's Palace,

with their guard of soldiers, probably fast asieep. It is from this second square that the routes to old and new Fez respectively divide. The latter consists of the upper and more modern town and contains the Palace, the "Meilah," or Jews' quarter, and a district aimost entirely official, but boasts little of interest.

"Mellah," or Jews' quarter, and a district almost entirely official, but boasts little of interest.

From the second public square of the Palace a wide roadway, bounded by the high walls that encircle the Sultan's garden on the right, brings one into Bu Jeiu'i, a large open space containing some ruined barracks and some granaries. Here it is of an afternoon that the story tellers and snake charmers congregate, and the devotees of various sects go through their religious ecstasies for money. Below Bu Jeiu'i the hill becomes more steep and the greater portion of the city lies upon these slopes, winding along the course of the Wad Fas, which, rising on the plateau above, flows through the Palace inclosures, then through the garden quarter of the town, to find its way eventually into old Fez beneath.

The main thoroughfare of the city, pierring it from Bu Jeiu'i down to the great Kairi in mosque at the bottom of the hill, is called the Talaa. Motley, indeed, is the crowd that never ceases to move in this long street. Rich Shereefs—descendants of the Prophet himself—and high officials, mounted on handsome saddle mules and attended by black slaves, push their way through the foot passengers, their attendants crying, Balak' "your attention"—a polite form of get out of the way." Negroes who are so black that the high lights on their features shine blue and mauve: Fezzis who are so fair that their pink eyelids, trinxed with yellow lashes, blink in the glare of the sunshine; a very med ley of humanity in black and white and with examples of every intermediate shade—such is the crowd in the Talaa, a veritable menagerie of humanity. But it is not for its people alone that the street is an inter-

menagerie of humanity. But it is not for its people alone that the street is an interesting one, for its architecture is always curious and now and then beautiful. curious and an extension of the beautiful worthy of notice in the Talaa-namely, at its upper end, the mesque and college of Bu Ainan, and, lower down, one of the gems of Fez, the little sanctuary of the Shrebel in. These mosques and sanctuaries of Morocco are all forbidden ground to the Christian, and the traveller must rest content with a view of the outside and a ground to the Christian, and the traveller must rest content with a view of the outside and a pure of Bulland boards an exterior more decorated than is usually the case, and on both sides of the street there is a great deal of bautiful old plaster work and mossic of tiles. The wood carving of the projecting beams and the brackets that support them is very fine of design and execution. Locking in through the doorway of the mosque, a small district is a large open courtyard with marble floor and a large marble fountain, the whole flooded with sinisht. On to this courtyard open deep-shaded arcades of arches, the fagude of which is handsomely decorated. At one time this college supported no less than some 50 students who studied in the projection of the college supported he less than some 50 students who studied in the projection of the Strebel in mosque at the disposal of the Kair in University. The mosque of Bu Ainan is, however, still used as a school, though its importance as a place of education has entirely disappeared. The principal attraction of the Strebel in mosque is its square tower of no great height, but exquisitely decorated in mosque in Fez, and happily its position, projecting into the Talaa, allows an exceptionally good view of its exterior to be obtained. Its little tower, its green tiled roof, its arches and projecting buttersees form as perfect a specimen of medieval Moorish art. The bazars of Fez are not as picturesque as those of Cairo, for they cover a much smaller area of ground, nor are the surrounding buildings to be compared with those of the capital of Expt. There are no tail minared, in all Mirocco. University of the proposa

old gateway itself. The interior of the caravansary is, in the way, equal to its exterior, for three tiers of galleries surround the courtyard, of which the belustrades are of fine musheribeysh work in cedar wood that has turned dark with age.

The panels of these balconies are divided by white columns that support the fibor above one and all boasting capitals of finely moulded and incised plaster. The upper gallery is almost entirely inclosed by small horseshoe arches in cedar wood, delicately carved. A remarkable specimen of an old ceiling is to be seen directly beneath the archway on the ground floor. The courtyard is surrounded by the shops and offices of the better class of Fez merchants, who sit and carry on their business quietly and with no sign of bustle or excitement, and from time to time a caravan of camels will enter to discharge loads of merchandise. Near by in a shaded bazanthe carpenters ply their trade, and the whol street is sweet with the scent of cedar wood. It is just below this quarter that the great mosque—the largest in Africa—and the University of the Kairri are situated. Although the Kairri mosque, except for its size, possesses no particular features of great interest, the renown of its university was celebrated in the middle ages throughout all Europe, and it was not an uncommon event for Christians to be sent to be educated there. Its formerly famous library seems largely to have disappeared, though a quantity of books are still reported to remain, a search among which—impossible unfortunately for a Christian—might bring to light some treasures. The university is still in existence, and almost all the scholars of note in Morocco have passed through its schools of divinity and law. It is the Kairri that issues the diplomas to the students at law, without which they cannot practise.

The provention of gardena-gardens of oranges and

diplomas to the students at law, without which they cannot practise.

There is a whole district of Fez which consists of gardens—gardens of oranges and pomegranates, lemons and apricots, where the sound of running water is always present. Everywhere are tiny streams, splashing down over rocks covered with maidenhair fern or bubbling up in the basins of marble fountains. It is in this quarter that the richer Fez merchants have built their country houses, away from the narrow streets of the city below. Very charming they are, these vil'as, with their open courts and arbors shaded with jasmine.

Character Laid Bare by Sargent the

Painter. From the Boston Globe.

Sargent's prices vary. Sometimes it may be \$10,000 for a portrait, then again it may be \$2.500. He alone knows what guides him in this respect. It is said that he derives so much personal satisfaction from the painting of some portraits that he will not charge nearly as much as he will for others. This was true of the famous Wertheimer portrait. Wertheimer, a famous London art dealer, expected to pay \$10,000 for his portrait, but Sargent's bill, it is said, was made out for \$2,500, a fact which pleased the business of the Hebrew-he had secured acumen of the Hebrew—he had secured bargain. Wertheimer never could under stand the smiles of the public who knew him when they saw his portrait. These people thought they saw in the portrait of this man a commercial type laid bare. It looked to them like the Wertheimer who had sold Count Boni Castellane a lot of bric- a-brac and sued Countess Anna Gould Castellane for the bill.

Boni Castellane a lot of bric-à-brac and sued Countess Anna Gould Castellane for the bill. The Countess was not pleased with this transaction. However, Wertheimer wa pleased with his portrait—it was a bargain. Perhaps Sargent took some pleasure in depicting a type, a character, through this portrait. One thing is certain, he paints beyond the "skin deep" beauty and expression of his sitters, and where the character has warranted it he has brought out all of the latent beauty and portrayed the very soul, almost of the person. As an example, the portrait he painted of the president of Bryn Mawr College a few years ago is an excellent one. It is more than a mere portrait; it depicts a splendid type of the American, middle-aged cultivated woman. It would stand securely in a gallery as such in much the same manner that a Vandyke portrait would unquestionably stand for a type of royal beauty in his age.

Sargent sometimes has made enemies of his sitters because of his conscientious efforts to portray character. There is a story of a Boston beauty, some years ago, who, when she received her portrait from Sarcant, took it to her room, studied it for a while, recognized the fact that the artist hadlaid tare her true character on the canvas, and in a moment of fury, out out the face and destroyed it. She did not want tha peculiar nature of hers staring her in the fact from the walls of her room all the time.

Mr. Lawson's Breamweld.

Mr. Lawson's Dreamwold.

From Equipage.
At present there are 300 horses disporting hemselves in the paddocks; 3,000 hens of all varieties scratch in well-kept runs; pigeons coo in their dovecotes; blooded cattle feed in the meadows; ducks and grees swim in the pond; 150, high-bred dogs somp in the

kennels. The buildings on the farm consist of Dream wold Hall, Mr. Lawson's own palatial farmhouse; cottages for the managers of the different departments, farmhouses which lodge thirty laborers, a riding academy with a ring 108x170 feet, an 800-foot stable with a ring 198x170 feet, an 800-100t stable with dormitories for trainers and grooms, a 220-100t semi-circular stallion stable, three broodmare stables, a foaling stable, a hospital stable, a 200-100t stable for farm horses, a 150-100t wagonshed, a cow barn, two 25-100t kennels, a poultry house and a show hen house with rooms for the keeper, a sewage disposal plant and a lockout tower with a peal of bells that play the Westminster chimes morning and evening.

The driving park has a nine-acre polo field in the centre, a training track next to this and the racing track outside of all.

Busy Hoosier Days. From the Redford Dath Matt. Harvey Wilcoxen and Monkey Bill attende

church Sunday night at Hickory Ridge.
Obe Gainey has accepted a position with the Prudential Insurance Company.

A little daughter of Reed Bass who has, been

Fabe Gwin went to Paoli, Tuesday morning, t attend the Orange Circuit Court. Mrs. Todd Salyards was granted a divorce from her husband Friday and resumed her maiden name

Cyrene Slow and wife, who were in the employ of C. O. Willis, have returned to their home in Wiley Hostetter of Pinhook took a bunch of

bees into the house the other day to thaw there out. They thawed. Wiley says they were not a bit thankful for his work in their welfare. Poor Lighting on Fulton Street Elevated. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The cars on the Fulton street elevated are still lighted by oil lamps—because the lamps are not worn out yet," a guard told me once. Most of the cars have four

le lamps, making eight dingy, insufficient lights even when the chimneys are cleaned or the wicks trimmed. But for about two weeks now only four of the lamps have been lighted in each car, and the cars are so dark that reading is now A guard told me to-night that "the company hasn't enough chimneys to go around." Chimney octopus cornered the market. But, then, you

now, the new power house is not finished yet! Cannot THE SUN shine for Brooklynites, to Improving His Property.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: Boney Tanks building a dam and reservoir in Lumpkin county leorgia. NEW YORK, Feb. 2. Nan & Co. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SI-

So glum she appeared, they said, "Fie, ma."

Is mine." Nan exclaimed. G. S. BENSON & CO. WALLINGFORD, Conn., Feb. 3. At last Nan and Pa went to Phonis

Pa's wife joined the party at Lima.

Cried the lawyer, "My fee!" "When you get my decree-then," said Nan, "you'll get Phœnix." NEW YORK, Feb. 4. Pa followed the pair to Alaska Swore if Nan was a thief he'd unmask her.

To divorce the Man of such free tricks;

Said he to the Man. He answered "Damfino, Alaska." PITTEFIELD, Mass., Feb. 1. H. C. OWER When Pa found them broke in Genoa

They touched the old chap for Same Pasays: "Where've you been?" And the Man, with a grin. Says "With Nan from Nantucket. Genoa!" BATAVIA, N. Y.

Nan skipped with the dough to Manchester The man and Pa sprinting to best her; But Nan was too slick.

d lit out while Pa and Manchester.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-SIT: This business

GOOSE-PLUCKING PARTIES.

They Occar Twice a Week in the Ghette and Are Unlike the Country Frelies. As twenty to one is the number of cushions and sofa pillows used in the average twentieth century household compared with he number the old-style house mistrest allowed herself. To-day cushions are the rule upstairs and downstairs and in my lady's chamber and my gentleman's smok-

ing room. The whole world of vegetable fibre is being looked over to supply fillings of fitting luxuriance, while every feathergrowing creature has stock taken of its plumage, even to the very commonest grade of feathers it can furnish. Down n a Ridge street basement on Thursday and Friday of each week a lively plucking, assorting and dividing of feathers go forward when the geese which are to furnish forth the Saturday feasts of German and Hebrew citizens are stripped of plu-

The valuable plumage is heaped into barrels and boxes ready for market. The white breast feathers fly about the dingy room like snowflakes. The hair and clothing of the girls and women pluckers are decked with mist-trimming and the foremen have all they can do to subdue the volatile merchandise and bind it down in appropriate compass.

Volunteer pluckers get five cents apiece for the birds they strip. But most of the young girl pluckers are paid by the day or so much for the chance of being employed regularly each week.

A vast number of geese are consumed each Sabbath by the orthodox Ghetto dwellers. Their German neighoors are equally fond of goose flesh, so the feather dealer has abundant birds to harvest from.

For the choice, curly breast feathers kept immaculate, separate from the commoner sort he gets 45 cents a pound. They need no curing and give to a cushion or headrest the delightful, vielding quality most desired. From the first grade down to the coarse feathers on the legs and neck of the goose is a gradually descending scale of quality.

But no single feather is allowed to escape. All are precious. And ways are known and practised now in the matter of curing, doctoring up and intermixing feathers that were undreamed of by old-time feather dealers who had not such a demand to

dealers who had not such a demand to supply.

There are experts who can tell the feathers plucked from a goose's breast while the bird was alive from those plucked immediately after death while the bird was still warm. But the Ridge street dealer who plunges his hands down into the depths of feathery whiteness with such pride and pleasure does not trouble himself to grade his wares so dexterously. When the feathers have been trundled over to the big West Side manufacturer they will undergo another and very scientific sorting and pricing.

pricing.

No chatter and gossiping go on in the Ghetto goose plucking, as is the rule with country exercises of the sort. The foremen are strict and on the watch to see that the girls lose no time and lose no feether.

feathers.

On Thursday afternoon the plucking begins in order to make ready for the early Friday customers. and it continues until 5 o'clock on Friday afternoon. The feather dealer gets a good many small consignments from neighborhood families, who pluck the geese and fowls they buy, and also from the poultry sellers.

POWER IN GLACIAL STREAMS. Melting Waters of Icefields Turned Inte Electrical Power.

Switzerland and southern France are now beginning to utilize to a large extent their own great sources of unfailing water power. The mighty snowfields which cover their mountains will never disappear They send their glaciers down the mountains and the glaciers begin to melt at the lower altitudes, some of them forming waterfalls of great height, while others tumble in torrential streams to the valleys

below. This water from the glaciers is being more and more utilized every year. The hundreds, or even thousands, of feet below to turn turbine wheels and generate elec-

Mr. Nason, our Consul at Grenoble, says that the use of electrical power thus gener ated is being extended in all directions. The electrical plant at Grenoble already gives power to the mills there and to the street car systems.

Under a tension of 26,000 volts, the power is transmitted forty miles to factories to Moirans, Voiron and Rives. Grenoble will soon be lighted by electricity. Six mills which are making paper, wood pulp, acety lene, aluminum and other commodities are now established in the valley of the Roman

now established in the value, of the koman-cat, which a few years ago had scarcely any inhabitants. Electrical power has wrought the change.

The amount of steam power util-ized by the industries of France is equal to 6,500,000 horse power. The hydraulic en-gineers of France say that the water power to her countrious districts can produce. in her mountainous districts can produce electrical energy equal to 10,000,000 horse

power.

The enormous energy that is running to waste all over the world will some day be utilized; and one of its special advantages is that this source of power, unlike coal, will never be exhausted.

Bullder Corning's Liabilities.

John C. Corning, a builder and contractor in Brooklyn, filed a petition in voluntary bankruptcy in the United States District Court yesterday. The liabilities are schooluled at \$210,845.52, and the assets \$10,651.46

D. F. Sherman, Champion Cutter and Pres. Nartonal Cutters' Association, in Manauker Sentinel. The most prominent characteristics of garments that will be fashionable during the season abou to begin are as follows: The lounge of sack suit of the two-button, double

breasted variety so popular the last two seesons will not be worn by fashionable dressers. The three and four-button, single breasted sack, with its former sudden cutaway effect, is relegated to the rear. In their place we will have a three-button, double-breasted lounge coat and a four button, single-breasted sack, with the bottoms of front slightly rounded. Vests with these suits will nvariably single breasted, no collar, and long front dip. On trousers for business suits it seems utteri)

recommended a style and cut which met with great favor among the sartorial luminaries attending the recent convention, viz.: A roomy full thigh, a gradual but distinct narrower effect at knee, with ot too pegtop a bottom, and I predict the adoption of this style among the best trades.

For genteel business wear during the afternoon

the three-button, slightly cutaway frock in darnixtures for coat and vest and a fancy Scote rousering is again to the fore. The curve of waist trousering is again to the fore. The curve of warseam is something absolutely new, giving the
wearer a slender appearance at the waist line, and
the broad, full breast so greatly desired.
The tuxedo will have a lower rou, sawri collar.

square cut at bottom. At last we also have a fancy resting to wear with this much abused garment. ue, corn or equally modest shade of silk cot single-breasted with long, sharp points, many

Short Course Is Educational "Bryanism. President Harris of Amherst at Alumni Dinner in Boston.

The proposition to shorten the academic course

to two years has been answered by about all the college presidents of the country. They have risen up almost to a man to say that the course should be four years.

A few years ago there was a proposition before the country to make a 4s-cent dollar as good as one

of 100 cents. The great body of business men answered this proposition by rejecting it. So this proposition to shorten the course to two years might be called Bryanism in education.